provisions of subpart L of part 2 of this chapter.

[42 FR 32244, June 24, 1977]

§ 68.224 Notice of non-hearing aid compatibility.

Every non-hearing aid compatible telephone offered for sale to the public on or after August 17, 1989, whether previously-registered, newly registered or refurbished shall:

(a) Contain in a conspicuous location on the surface of its packaging a statement that the telephone is not hearing aid compatible, as is defined in §§ 68.4(a)(3) and 68.316, or if offered for sale without a surrounding package, shall be affixed with a written statement that the telephone is not hearing aid-compatible, as defined in §§ 68.4(a)(3) and 68.316; and

(b) Be accompanied by instructions in accordance with § 68.218(b)(5) of the rules.

[54 FR 21431, May 18, 1989, as amended at 61 FR 42187, Aug. 14, 1996]

§ 68.226 Registration of digital systems components.

Registered terminal equipment for connection to digital services may be registered as a component of a terminal equipment system. Such terminal equipment shall be connected to digital services only in a manner consistent with the registration code contained as part of the FCC registration number. Such codes shall be determined and assigned in the administration of the registration program.

[50 FR 48209, Nov. 22, 1985]

Subpart D—Conditions for Registration

AUTHORITY: Secs. 4, 5, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1068, 1082 (47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 303).

SOURCE: 45 FR 20853, Mar. 31, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 68.300 Labeling requirements.

(a) Registered terminal equipment and registered protective circuitry shall have prominently displayed on an outside surface the following information in the following format:

Complies With Part 68, FCC Rules

FCC Registration Number:

Ringer Equivalence:

(b) Registered terminal equipment and registered protective circuitry shall also have the following identifying information permanently affixed to it.

(1) Grantee's name.

(2) Model number, as specified in the registration application.

(3) Serial number or date of manufacture.

(4) Country of origin of the equipment: ''Made in .'' Required if the equipment is not manufactured in the United States. (Country of origin shall be determined in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1304 and regulations promulgated thereunder.)

(5) As used herein, *permanently affixed* means that the required nameplate data is etched, engraved, stamped, indelibly printed or otherwise permanently marked. Alternatively, the required information may be permanently marked on a nameplate of metal, plastic, or other material fastened to the enclosure by welding, riveting, or with a permanent adhesive. Such a nameplate must be able to last for the expected lifetime of the equipment and must not be readily detachable.

(6) When the device is so small or for such use that it is not practical to place the statements specified in this section on it, the information required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be placed in a prominent location in the instruction manual or pamphlet supplied to the user. The FCC Registration Number and the Model Number shall be displayed on the device.

(c) As of April 1, 1997, all registered telephones, including cordless telephones, as defined in § 15.3(j) of this chapter, manufactured in the United States (other than for export) or imported for use in the United States, that are hearing aid compatible, as defined in § 68.316, shall have the letters ''HAC'' permanently affixed thereto. ''Permanently affixed'' shall be defined as in paragraph (b)(5) of this section. Telephones used with public mobile services or private radio services, and

secure telephones, as defined by §68.3, are exempt from this requirement.

[62 FR 61664, Nov. 19, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 3048, Jan. 20, 1999]

§ 68.302 Environmental simulation.

Unpackaged Registered Terminal Equipment and Registered Protective Circuitry shall comply with all the rules specified in this subpart, both prior to and after the application of the mechanical and electrical stresses specified in this section, notwithstanding that certain of these stresses may result in partial or total destruction of the equipment. Both telephone line surges, Type A and Type B, shall be applied as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. Different failure criteria apply for each surge type.

(a) *Mechanical shock.* (1) Hand-Held Items Normally Used at Head Height: 18 random drops from a height of 1.5 meters onto concrete covered with 3 millimeters asphalt tile or similar surface.

(2) Table (Desk) Top Equipment 0–5 kilograms: Six random drops from a height of 750 millimeters onto concrete covered with 3 millimeters asphalt tile or similar surface.

(3) The drop tests specified in the mechanical shock conditioning stresses shall be performed as follows: The unit should be positioned prior to release to ensure as nearly as possible that for every six drops there is one impact on each of the major surfaces and that the surface to be struck is approximately parallel to the impact surface.

(b) *Telephone Line Surge—Type A*—(1) *Metallic.* Apply two metallic voltage surges (one of each polarity) between any pair of connections on which lightning surges may occur; this includes:

(i) Tip to ring;

(ii) Tip 1 to ring 1; and

(iii) For a 4-wire connection that uses simplexed pairs for signalling, tip to ring 1 and ring to tip 1.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b)(1). The surge shall have an open circuit voltage waveform in accordance with Figure 68.302(b) having a front time (t_f)) of 10 μs maximum and a decay time (t_d) of 560 μs minimum, and shall have a short circuit current waveshape in accordance with Figure 68.302(c) having a front time (t_f) of 10 μs (μseconds) maximum and a decay time (t_d) of 560 μs minimum. The peak voltage shall be at least 800 volts and the peak short circuit current shall be at least 100 amperes. Surges are applied:

(A) With the equipment in all states that can affect compliance with the requirements of this part 68. If an equipment state cannot be achieved by normal means of power, it may be achieved artificially;

(B) With equipment leads not being surged (including telephone connections, auxiliary leads, and terminals for connection to non-registered equipment) terminated in a manner that occurs in normal use;

(C) Under reasonably foreseeable disconnection of primary power sources, with primary power cords plugged and unplugged, if so configured.

(2) *Longitudinal.* Apply two longitudinal voltage surges (one of each polarity) from any pair of connections on which lightning surges may occur. This includes the tip-ring pair and the tip 1—ring 1 pair, to earth grounding connections, and to all leads intended for connection to non-registered equipment, connected together. Surges are applied as follows:

(i) With the equipment in all states that can affect compliance with the requirements of this part 68. If an equipment state cannot be achieved by normal means of power, it may be achieved artificially;

(ii) With equipment leads not being surged (including telephone connections, auxiliary leads, and terminals for connection to non-registered equipment) terminated in a manner that occurs in normal use;

(iii) Under reasonably foreseeable disconnection of primary power sources, as for example, with primary power cords plugged and unplugged.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (b)(2): The surge shall have an open circuit voltage waveform in accordance with Figure 68.302(b) with a front time (t_f) of 10 μs (μseconds) maximum and a decay time (t_d) of 160 μs minimum, and shall have a short circuit current waveshape in accordance with Figure 68.302(c) having a front time (t_f) of 10 μs (μseconds) maximum and a decay time (t_d) of 160 μs minimum. The peak voltage shall be at least 1500 volts and the peak short circuit current shall be at least 200 amperes.

(3) Failure Modes resulting from application of Type A telephone line surges. Regardless of operating state, equipment and circuitry are allowed to be in violation of the longitudinal balance requirements of §68.310(b) and (c)